

Swimming Contest Closes Tomorrow

Football and Basketball
Warming Up For Season

The "Down the Mississippi" swimmers are progressing daily with their long distance swimming. The Cone Memorial YMCA swimmers have gone over 400 miles according to latest reports from headquarters in Chicago. The local YMCA is one among sixty other associations throughout the United States and Canada participating in the event. The contest ends tomorrow, at which time the standing of all the teams will be announced.

The White Oak Indians of the Junior football league defeated the Proximity Reds 7 to 2, Tuesday afternoon in a close and hard fought gridiron battle at Latham park. The Proximity eleven scored a safety at the very beginning of the game when they blocked a kick by the White Oakers near their own goal. Proximity threatened throughout the game and White Oak was able to gain very little yardage on the ground so they took to the air and completed several touchdown passes that netted the only touch-down of the game. The Indians are coached by Quincy Caviness and Joe Wrenn. The Reds are coached by Bradley Faircloth and T. Sewell.

The basketballers are beginning to warm up for some early season activity. Several games are on schedule for early dates, including games with the McLeansville high school and the ORD post team. The post team will play at the Proximity YMCA, Thursday, November 9, and at the White Oak Y., Friday night, November 10th.

"We remember the Tech-Hawks from last year's encounter, but it is seldom that so many fine basketball players come together under such circumstances. We had a large attendance at last season's game and we believe we will have another large attendance at the games this year," stated the Y. recreation department.

PRINT WORKS SNAPPERS

Seaman First Class Irby Cobia visited Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Myers and family and other friends in Print Works last week.

Sgt. Paul Weaver, of Texas, visited Print Works last week.

Lieut. "Jim" Hill, of the Navy, visited Print Works Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hill will leave Friday for Miami, Florida where Jim will be stationed.

Mr. Sydney M. Cone and Mr. H. A. Barnes have donated four new outdoor benches to Mr. Burton Campbell to be used by the Print Works office force at their annual Brunswick Stew.

Mr. Banner Bishop, of the Machine Shop, is recovering nicely from a serious operation he underwent several weeks ago, and is expected to be back at work within a week or two.

Mr. Hobart Souther returned Monday from New York City.

Haw River Ripples

Mrs. Frank Bain spent the past week end in Pikeville, visiting her mother, Mrs. Minnie Smith.

Frank Bain Jr., a student at Elon College spent the past week end here with his father.

Mrs. Robert Murphy spent the past week end visiting her husband, Pfc. Robert Murphy at Ft. Eustis, Va. Pfc. Murphy is a patient at the hospital there.

Mr. C. P. Wells has returned home from Alamance General hospital where he has been a patient for ten days.

Mrs. Lewis Hughes and Miss Nora Hughes of Randleman spent the past week end here with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hughes.

Cpl. Thomas Williams of Ft. Bragg is spending a few days furlough here with his mother, Mrs. Phil Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson of Burlington and Mr. and Mrs. Mack May Jr., of Gibsonville, spent Sunday afternoon here with Mrs. Phil Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Williams and family of Burlington spent Sunday here with Mr. Williams' mother, Mrs. Phil Williams.

Mrs. Earl Wilson has returned home from Duke hospital where she has been a patient for several weeks.

Mr. H. H. Smith is a patient at Alamance General hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Conner and family moved last week to Cherry Point where Mr. Conner is working with the civil service.

Miss Betty Jeanne Hendry of Greensboro spent the past week end here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hendry.

Czechoslovak Home Army Reborn



Revolution Community Club To Meet Nov. 3

The Revolution Community club will have its regular meeting of the month, Friday, November 3rd.

At 6:30 a covered-dish supper will be served in honor of their new president, Mrs. B. A. Sisk, who will have charge of the meeting. After supper Mrs. Bess N. Rosa, of Woman's college, will talk to the group on a phase of family life, which will be of interest to all.

Every one is cordially invited to bring a "covered-dish" and attend the meeting. Should you find it impossible to come to the supper, be sure to come to hear Mrs. Rosa's talk.

Revolution Girl Scouts To Observe Scout Week

A busy week is ahead of the Girl Scouts, since National Scout week will be observed from October 29 to November 4.

Revolution Scouts will register during the week for the year. Sunday, October 29, they will attend Revolution Baptist church in a group. Tuesday, October 31, they will enjoy an out-door supper, and sometime during the week will go to Scout headquarters to see the exhibits at the Scout Fair or Harvest Festival. (Scouts, do all of you have your exhibit ready? Let's cooperate and make this a big event!)

The scouts are collecting good and clean garments for those less fortunate than we, and are going to sell used broom handles, the proceeds from which will be donated to the Hot-water pool for polio patients.

Bowling League Organized At The Proximity Mills

Navy Day Events Come To Close Today

Navy Day is being celebrated this week, today having been set aside for final events.

Lt. Kathryn Dougherty, district director of the WAVES with headquarters at Charleston, was in Greensboro this week and appeared before several groups including Central Junior high school, Woman's college, High Point Kiwanis club, American and Business clubs, Oak Ridge Military institute, Young Matrons club, Greensboro college and the Business and Professional Women's club.

Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, who is speaking today for the major state Navy Day rally at Winston-Salem will be honored in Greensboro at a reception by various civic clubs. Lt. Dougherty will be one of the guests of honor at this event.

Halloween Festival At Bessemer School

A Halloween festival sponsored by the Bessemer school Parent-Teacher Association and directed by Howard C. Allen, chairman of the finance committee, will be held in the school auditorium Tuesday, October 31, at 7:45 p.m. The benefits of the event will go toward the beautification of the school grounds and for equipment in the elementary library.

The program will include such features as stunts, novelty acts and a popularity contest. Music will be furnished by the school band under the direction of bandmaster, E. J. Ahern. Among side attractions will be the regular carnival amusements, fishing, cake walk, midge show, "Cocoanut Grove night club", bingo and fortune telling.

Vets An Asset Not A Problem

Americans should regard the return of war veterans as a "marvelous opportunity rather than a problem," according to Homer B. Clarke, president of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

Addressing the group's convention in Milwaukee, Mr. Clarke, superintendent of Banks of Canada, said: "I believe the key to our future will be the attitude with which we approach it. If we choose to look at our millions of returning soldiers as a problem, we may be sure that we will have a real problem."

"Given half the support in peacetime that they now receive, they will help make our country much better and stronger."

HOME ON FURLOUGH

Recent Visitors From Armed Services

William Franklin Shaw, S.1c, United States Navy, is spending a 17-day furlough, at his home at 2112 Spruce street.

He and his brother, Pvt. Walter C. Snow recently met in France for the first time in 18 months.

Prox. Community Club Gives Annual Supper

The Proximity Community club held the regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the club room of the welfare department for the annual supper which was a briswick stew this year. Special guests were members of the Surgical Dressings group.

Mrs. Ziprik, president of the club, presided and the invocation was given by Chaplain John E. Richards.

Mrs. Ziprik welcomed the guests and commended the outstanding work done by the Surgical Dressings group.

Following the dinner, Chaplain Richards spoke, stressing the Spiritual and Physical care given men in the Armed services. He impressed his hearers with the fact that every one of us is a part of the war even though we are not all fighting and he urged every one to back the men in service in every way possible, especially by writing cheerful letters.

Mrs. Goforth closed the meeting with prayer.

Hardin Bible Class Holds Meeting

The Hardin Bible class of the Proximity Methodist church met on Thursday evening with Mrs. C. H. Williamson at her home on Walnut street.

Mrs. J. B. Gardner, vice president, presided over the meeting and the program opened with singing. "Stand Up For Jesus". Mrs. Stanley Bumgarner led the devotionals reading the 5th Chapter of Matthew. Following her remarks she read Edgar Guest's, "Sermons We See".

After the business meeting, Mrs. Williamson served delicious refreshments to the following: Mrs. R. C. Goforth, Mrs. Herman Scruggs, Mrs. R. H. Webb, Mrs. Stanley Bumgarner, Mrs. R. L. Hodges, Mrs. J. B. Gardner, Mrs. C. E. Hilliard, Mrs. H. B. Ritter and Mrs. Gustav Ziprik.

Revolution Locals

Harold L. Smith, MOM2c, who has been serving with the Navy in the South Pacific for twenty-one months, is home on a thirty-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith.

Mrs. W. L. Ritter, who is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Clem Dowdy, Revolution apartments, has returned after a week's visit with relatives near Hemp.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Donnell and children, Route 6, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clem Dowdy and Mrs. W. L. Ritter.

Mrs. W. M. Leach spent Sunday with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones, South Elm street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Fulk and daughter, Linda, spent the week end with Mrs. Fulk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Miller of Galax, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Trantham and son, James Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Trantham and Mrs. Marshall Trantham.

Maxine Garner Speaker At Ceasar Cone P-T.A.

Miss Maxine Garner, director of Religious activities at Woman's college, will be guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Ceasar Cone Parent-Teacher Association next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the school auditorium.

Miss Garner will speak on the theme, "Those who will make tomorrow's world are themselves being made by the kind of world we are giving them."

Mrs. Maude Klingman's fourth and fifth grade music pupils will sing and direct the devotionals.

Rites Held Sunday For G. W. Foster

Death Came Unexpectedly Thursday Night, October 19 Following A Heart Attack

Funeral services for Grover W. Foster, 55, of 3304 East Bessemer avenue, were held last Sunday afternoon at Bessemer Methodist church at 3 o'clock with Rev. W. A. Barber, pastor, officiating. Rev. Barber was assisted by Rev. K. L. Whittington, pastor of Bessemer Presbyterian church, and by Rev. Ray W. Harrington, pastor of Bessemer Baptist church.

Interment was in Holt's Chapel cemetery, with Rev. W. A. Barber officiating. Mr. Foster was in charge of the graveside rites.

Mr. Foster's death was a distinct shock to the local communities, where he was well known. He had been connected with White Oak mills for the past 38 years. His death came unexpectedly Thursday night, October 19, following a heart attack of a few minutes before.

A native of Burlington, Mr. Foster became connected with White Oak mill here in 1906. He was a member of Buena Vista Lodge No. 31, I.O.O.F., and of Revolution Masonic Lodge No. 552, of which he was a Past Master. On moving to Bessemer, he became an active member of Bessemer Methodist church, and had served as superintendent and teacher in the Sunday school. He served as a member of the Board of Stewards until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Gladys Burke Foster, two daughters, Miss Sarah Jo Foster of the home, and Mrs. James R. McAdams of Graham; two sons, G. Vernon Foster of Graham, and Sgt. Julius C. Foster of Scott Field, Ill.; three grandchildren; six sisters, Mrs. George W. Wyrick of Greensboro, Mrs. D. D. Cook and



GROVER W. FOSTER

Miss Dona Foster, both of Burlington; and four brothers, Jack D. Foster of Burlington, Joe Foster of Salisbury, Md., Pvt. Mark Foster, with the United States army overseas, and Chief Petty Officer Maurice G. Foster of Greensboro.

Active pallbearers were: H. M. Leonard, W. F. Bowles, Robert E. Lineberry, R. L. Bailey, E. A. Rich and R. E. Lowermilk. The members of his Sunday school class served as honorary pallbearers.

Members of Revolution Masonic Lodge and of Buena Vista Lodge attended the services in a body.

White Oak Girl Scouts Have Busy Days

White Oak Girl Scouts of Troop 6, will observe National Girl Scout Week beginning Sunday. On that day they will attend the morning Church services at Carraway Memorial Methodist church as a group. Monday evening at 5:30 they will have a covered-dish Halloween supper at the welfare building. Next week all the Girl Scouts in Greensboro and Guilford county will sponsor a crop show, which will be exhibited at the Scout headquarters in the Civic Center Bldg. All parents and friends are invited to see this show. It will consist of food products, clothing, crafts, and many things which Girl Scouts have either produced or made during the summer.

PROXIMITY BUGLE NOTES

Pvt. Howard Lanning is on furlough with his family on Bogart street. Pvt. Lanning is stationed at Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Pfc. Woodrow Hanner, stationed at Camp Mackall, spent the week end with his wife and other relatives here.

Pfc. Alec West and Seaman Henry West are both at home with their mother on Bogart street. They were called home because of the illness and death of their father, Mr. Henry West.

Cpl. Frank Whitt, stationed at Maxwell Field is at home for several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitt, on Summit avenue.

White Oak Locals

A family reunion was held Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Clapp, Fourteenth street, with seventy-five members present. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Clapp, Portsmouth, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Clapp and daughter of Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Towns, Winston-Salem; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McPherson and daughters, Mrs. Bill Lantz and Mrs. Olivia Spainhour, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McPherson Jr., and Deck McPherson all of Durham; Mrs. Nancy Squires and son, Buck Squires, Greensboro; Mrs. Louise Clark, Mr.

Robert A. West Dies After Illness

Resident Of Greensboro
For Past 40 Years

Funeral services for Robert Alexander West, 64, of 1307 Boga street, were held Tuesday afternoon at Eller Memorial Baptist church with Rev. James, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist church officiating, assisted by Rev. Grady Burgess, pastor of Magnolia Street Baptist church. Interment was in Proximity cemetery. Mr. West died Sunday morning at Wesley Long hospital after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. West was a native of Cumberland county, the son of the late Alexander and Katherine West. He had lived in Greensboro for the past 40 years.

Surviving in addition to his wife are three sons, Pfc. Alex West, Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; Seaman 2c Henry Clay West, with the navy in the European area, and Albert West, of the home; three daughters, Mrs. James Butler, Mrs. Thomas Teague and Mrs. Joseph McKenize, all of Greensboro, and one sister, Miss Josie West, Franklinville.

Active pallbearers were H. W. Price, J. I. Jordan, W. M. Brady, Odell Baysinger, Isaac Sellers and W. H. Woody. Honorary pallbearers were Mac Shepherd, Ed Fisher, E. P. Hinson, Caro Lane, Gordon Talton and Coy Baysinger.

BABY CLINICS

We were pleased to welcome Charles Michael Brady as a new member at Revolution Clinic this week. Others present were: Linda Fulk, Dorothy Harris, Jessie Neal Hobbs, Roger Lee Harris, Grace Brown, Jessie LeRoy Brown, Lorine McCawley, Connie Cox, Patricia Davis, Royce Brown, Lafayette Brown, Mollie Apple, Brenda Kay Apple, James Leverette, Joy Lane Freeman, Robert Noah, Jimmie Lee Leonard and Becky Craven.

Dr. Marion Y. Keith is expected at the Clinic next Wednesday. Those who wish to see him should come early.

Wednesday was the last day for White Oak Clinic in the little clinic house on 16th street. They will be back in winter quarters at the YMCA in the welfare department, November 1.

Those present Wednesday were Roger Smith, Ruth and Leon Guffey, Brenda A. Pardue, Johnnie Marshall, Jr., Delphine Hutchinson, Priscilla Ann and Howard Lee Smith.

Jewel Perden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Perden and Danny Delancy son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Delancy were new members at the Proximity Clinic on Wednesday afternoon. Others present were: Robert Leon Maness, Donald Lee Fisher, Charles Wayne Fisher, Sylvia Karen Williams, Allen Wayne Johnson, Eddie Hutson, Robert Harold Webb, Ronnie Lee Grundman, Larry Wade Jenkins, Jean Brame, Wayne Gray, Larry Peeden, Jack Delancy, Clayton Stanley, Gary Lloyd Kennedy, Patricia Ann Stanley, Brenda Ann Whitley, Dickey Wincoff, Winfield Wincoff and Dickey Lackey.

Food manufacturers are furnishing food for 56 battlefronts on a 56,000 mile supply line.

Eller Memorial To Have Meeting

Rev. Bill Kincaid, general evangelist of the Missionary Baptist church is scheduled to begin a revival at the Eller Memorial Baptist church, Monday night, 7:30, October 30th. Assisting in the meeting will be the Master's trio, composed of Rev. Taylor Frazier, Wm Teague and Rev. Bill Kincaid.

Mr. Frazier, who will have charge of the music and young people's services has labored in the field of missions and evangelism in 22 states and Canada.

You are invited to hear these Revivalist's each Sunday morning on the Radio Revil Hour, 8:30, over WGBG Greensboro, and to attend the meetings at the church each night.

Messrs. L. C. Amos, Phil Lizenby, A. B. High, R. C. Moreland and Dr. A. K. Maness have returned from a fishing trip to Columbia.

McIver Wicker, who has just completed his boot training with the Navy at Camp Peary, Va., was a visitor in the village last week.

Mrs. G. B. McIntyre left Thursday of last week for Norfolk, Va., for a visit with her brother, R. B. Tickle, and Mrs. Tickle.

Chaplain and Mrs. John Edwards Richards and son, are visiting their sister at the Nurses' Home. Chaplain Richards is for the present at ORD here in Greensboro.

Jack Beck, 1501 19th street and grandson of Mrs. R. E. Weisner, left a week ago for his boot training with the Navy at Bainbridge, Md.

THE TEXTORIAN

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No communication of any sort or description, whether news or expressions
of opinion upon any topic, will be published unless accompanied by real name
of writer. The name however will not be published unless consent is given.

PROXIMITY
PROX. PRINT WORKS



WHITE OAK
REVOLUTION

Greensboro, North Carolina, Friday, October 27, 1944

Have We So Tampered That We Can't Fix?

Have we tampered so much that we cannot fix? In other words, have we been so amateurish in our consideration of certain economic problems in this country that we have so tampered with them that now we cannot properly fix them? We refer particularly to the government's tampering with cotton.

We must admit that there has been a cotton problem for a long time. We must also admit that it was proper that the government should have concerned itself with the cotton problem and the condition of the cotton farmer. Therefore, our comments are not to be construed as critical condemnations of the government for recognizing the fact that there was and is a cotton problem, but rather they should be considered as questioning whether the government has hopelessly tampered with the cotton problem and by such tampering rendered it unfixable.

The Providence Sunday Journal, of Providence, Rhode Island, on October 1 had a full page editorial on what has been done to cotton. Many important observations were made by this publication, and we found food for serious thought in them.

Particularly were we impressed with the editor's clear demonstrations as to how our present government cotton policies will ultimately affect cotton merchants, cotton manufacturers, cotton farmers and cotton mill labor.

Elsewhere in this paper will be printed portions of the editorial of the Providence Sunday Journal. Therefore, we will not here quote from the editorial in the Journal. We, however, would like to reemphasize certain portions of that editor's comments.

In studying the government's pricing policies, we cannot afford to overlook what is happening in the rayon and other synthetic fields. Blind, indeed, is he who believes that synthetic fibers are not here to stay and will not continue to develop. This is important to the worker in the cotton textile mill if the price of cotton is artificially or otherwise fixed so that it is more economic or more profitable to manufacture textiles with synthetics instead of cotton. As pointed out by the Providence Sunday Journal, if synthetic fibers replace cotton, although much of the cotton mill machinery can be used, a lot of processes which are an integral part of any cotton mill will be eliminated and, therefore, in such mills many jobs will cease to exist. When synthetic fiber filament is used, as it is today in most of the rayon textile plants of the country, opening rooms, card rooms, and spinning rooms are not needed. In other words, the mills receive their original product as yarn. It is needless to comment further upon the effect this would have on thousands of people who are normally gainfully employed in the cotton mills of the country.

The over-all effects, however, will be even more disastrous in the South than in any other section of the nation, even though the government's tampering has supposedly been primarily for the purpose of benefiting the South. Economics of the South have been indelibly tied up with the growth of cotton. The manufacture of rayon fibers is not strictly a southern enterprise as is the growth of cotton. The spinning of cotton fibers has during the last several decades become more and more a southern factor, and, therefore, the vast reduction of employees in cotton opening, carding and spinning rooms will affect the South more than any other section if synthetic filament yarns replace the use of cotton in the manufacture of textiles.

We must bear in mind that it would not be unnatural for the wearer of textiles to buy what suits him or her at the best price. In other words, a person will not purchase a garment made from cotton if he can buy a garment made from other fibers at a lower price and which serve him as well.

It is natural that other countries will buy

their cotton needs at the lowest net price to them during normal times. Some countries may find it to their advantage, as they have in the past, to buy the major part of their cotton from other cotton growing nations. If they can buy cotton much cheaper than American cotton mills can purchase it because of artificially fixed prices, then those countries manufacturing textiles will not only have the advantage of cheaper labor rates but also a further advantage of cheaper raw cotton prices.

The cotton problem is a most difficult one. We do not profess to know the answers. We do know, however, that the fate of thousands of textile workers, as well as thousands of cotton farmers and cotton merchants, is at stake. We also are convinced that the past tampering by government has not helped the situation and, if anything, has made it more complicated.

Attendance Report

Revolution and Proximity have improved their attendance while White Oak and Print Works have gone on the toboggan. The poorest attendance of the week was Second Shift Beaming and Slashing at White Oak with 62.5. Even Third Shift Weaving had 78.4 percent and Proximity's chronic cellar dwellers, Second Shift Spinning had 73.85 percent attendance for the week.

	Revolution	Proximity	White Oak	P. Works
October 9, 1944	88.36%	86.62%	84.91%	90.90%
Carding, 1st	91.94	93.56	92.78	---
Carding, 2nd	92.72	91.32	83.74	---
Carding, 3rd	81.07	---	---	---
Spinning, 1st	86.89	87.15	85.52	---
Spinning, 2nd	79.58	73.85	78.85	---
Spinning, 3rd	80.40	---	---	---
Weaving, 1st	92.20	84.80	85.80	---
Weaving, 2nd	88.57	84.69	78.70	---
Weaving, 3rd	86.18	---	78.44	---
Beaming & Slash, 1st	---	96.74	97.67	---
Beam & Slash, 2nd	---	80.00	62.50	---
Napping, 1st	99.12	---	---	90.78
Napping, 2nd	97.65	---	---	---
Dyeing, 1st	99.12	95.64	94.47	89.50
Dyeing, 2nd	100.00	99.06	98.23	---
Dyeing, 3rd	---	---	87.12	---
Finishing, 1st	91.47	89.10	85.39	90.83
Finishing, 2nd	78.52	83.97	81.20	---
Finishing, 3rd	---	---	86.30	---
Shipping, 1st	96.86	100.00	---	93.96
Shipping, 2nd	95.84	---	---	---
Color Shop	---	---	---	91.14
Laboratory & Chemical	---	---	---	91.75
Printing	---	---	---	86.57
Engraving	---	---	---	93.75
Bleaching	---	---	---	92.06

Today is Navy Day!



PROCLAMATION

"By national tradition the recognition the people of the United States owe their navy is annually emphasized by setting aside of one day to acclaim that branch of our armed forces.

"The United States Navy is the vanguard of our victorious offensives against the enemy, and since our naval forces now constitute the mightiest fleet in the history of the world's navies, every citizen is asked to take part in observance of this fitting tribute through the many channels open to you, and to join in this salute to the United States Navy, and its co-ordinated sea-going might, the marine corps, coast guard and naval aviation."

from Navy Day Proclamation
by Mayor W. H. Sullivan

The Providence Sunday Journal Discusses Cotton Problem

Cotton Textile Workers Effected

The following are excerpts from a full page editorial from The Providence Sunday Journal, Providence, R. I., October 1, 1944:

All of us know that President Roosevelt has used the power of government to control industry as no other American president ever did.

We are familiar with the complaint of most of the men responsible for the successful operation of factories and businesses that such government control has injured business.

But we also realize that a great many persons not responsible for management of industry, wage earners in industry among them, believe sincerely that what Mr. Roosevelt has done has somehow been helpful to them and that either the complaints of the managers of industry have been unjustified or that, while business may have been hurt, somehow those who work for wages in those businesses have not been hurt but have been helped.

But we can take a single industry of great importance to Rhode Island, the cotton-textile industry, and show clearly just how since the very beginning of the Roosevelt Administration—since 1933—the power of government has been used to control the whole cotton industry, cotton growing, exporting, spinning and weaving, and demonstrate that the result of this control at the end of twelve years has been to replace the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Rhode Island with the rayon industry which gives employment to about one half as many workers as does the processing of cotton.

The rayon industry has a natural and bright future before it. Inevitably it will make further inroads upon the cotton industry. But government action, which of itself is injurious and destructive to the cotton industry, is no answer to this problem. We are not arguing for artificial and uneconomic support of the cotton weaving industry; we are simply asking that the Government refrain from unnatural and uneconomic injury to the cotton industry.

We can show how every step the Roosevelt Administration has taken to use government power, tax money and, what is the same thing, government credit, to "benefit" the cotton industry has in fact tended to destroy the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Rhode Island and to replace it with an industry that gives employment to half as many people for the same output. We can show how the cotton farmer, presumably helped by government aid, has had his market, at home and abroad, cut into by Brazilian and Egyptian and other cotton. We can show how the government planners and aiders and subsidizers are caught in a dilemma that they do not know the way out of.

The cause for this dilemma is bound up in two words, oft-used and seldom understood: "parity" and "subsidies." These words have been footballed around for 12 years to the political advantage of those who have needed political advantage. Always the cotton farmers and the cotton textile workers have been told they would benefit when parity and subsidies were increased. And they did, temporarily. But it now begins to appear that the strap has been torn off the boot. The industry has been lifted as high in the air as it can go. Natural laws of economics, like the natural laws of gravity, won't cushion the fall back to the hard, solid earth.

Unless the Government hastily revises its program for subsidizing cotton, with its fictitiously high prices, Rhode Island mills and others in New England will be forced to manufacture rayons or other synthetics because the cost of using cotton will be too high. Synthetic mills generally employ only half as many workers as do mills using cotton. When a mill uses synthetic filament, it has no need for preparatory work because its thread comes all wound, in a bundle, not in short fibres in a bale. There would be absolutely no use for spinners, twistors or others employed in making thread. Most makers of synthetic filament are in the South.

The Government chose to subsidize cotton—that is to pay the farmers extremely high prices for it—and then turned around and made the manufacturers make up the difference.

The manufacturers can absorb the kick in the teeth. They may lose money for awhile, but they'll recover when their synthetic business gets rolling. It's those people who earn their livings in the preparatory departments of mills who will suffer most. And about half of all the people employed in a mill work at making thread. Half of all the

States and the industries which employed them who paid for the subsidies.

And all this succeeded in doing was to make the price of American cotton so high that the growth of cotton in foreign countries was even further encouraged.

Meanwhile, in American warehouses, large stocks of Government-owned cotton began to accumulate. And all the time some farmers whose acreage had been reduced, were being paid not to grow cotton.

And performing no favor, science progressed, increasing the yield of cotton per acre. In 1930, the average acre yielded 157 pounds of cotton. Twelve years later, in 1942, the average yield was 262 pounds. But the cost of production to the farmers remained almost level. So further price support was sought, and the chances of selling American cotton abroad became even less possible.

Here's how the difference looks in figures:

Out of all cottons exported in the world, the United States exported about 62 per cent. from 1909 to 1913. And we continued to export above 57 per cent. from 1929 to 1933. But from 1934 to 1937 our exports declined to less than 44 per cent. A processing tax was also levied on the mills during that 1934-37 period, which, because it made the cost so high, discouraged the use of domestic cotton.

So the Government, instead of lending the money abroad, gave it away in the United States. A Federal program was undertaken to give price support to cotton farmers, together with a planned reduction in acreage. Parity became a popular word. Economists figured out how much the cotton farmer must get for a pound of cotton to give it the same purchasing power when used to buy manufactured products that it had from 1909 to 1914. If ten pounds of cotton would buy a pair of overalls then, it should do it now.

If a farmer wasn't getting this parity price for his cotton, the Government made up the difference. They called it a subsidy or price support. But the Government has no means of income other than through taxation, so it was the people of the United

States, and encouraged the use of textile products made abroad, particularly those cheaply produced in Japan.

Belatedly—in fact almost too late—the Government, in 1939, sought to encourage foreign trade in cotton by paying the exporters a subsidy of 1½ cents a pound on cotton for export, meanwhile continuing to pay the farmers a subsidy on the cotton sold in this country.

American cotton acquired the highest price of any cotton in the world. And buyers aren't going to purchase American cotton if they can get other cotton more cheaply.

Yet in spite of this, price support remains the official objective of the administration in Washington.

Proof of this: The price control act makes it necessary for the OPA to fix ceilings on cotton products that result in cotton being sold at a loss.

(Continued on Page Five)

AT FIRST SIGN OF A
COLD
USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

Shampoo and 50up
Finger Waves, 50up
Permanent 2.50 up
Waves . . . 2.50 up
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EREBRAL OVERTIME PAYS OFF

by Carla Cooper

Out on the West Coast many an employer with a mind that works over is raking in profits under patent grants developed by the aircraft companies.

Help your worker get his idea patented, is the plane makers' policy. See that he benefits accordingly.

Under this plan many production multipliers have been developed: A simple solvent that cleans plastic windows in a jiffy; a system for "ind riveting" in places too cramped for human "bucks"; an extinguisher for magnesium fires. These are a few of hundreds.

Lockheed announced recently that employees already had shared \$22,000 as their inventor's portion from the adopted under its patent profit sharing policy.

Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp. pays inventor-employees an initial fee; on a share in the royalties. Payments continue through the life of the patent.

even though the inventor leaves the company.

At Northrop Aircraft any usable idea is paid for in cash, with an added payment if a patent is taken out. If the patent is used outside the company any non-technical employee-inventor receives a straight 20 per cent of the proceeds for the life of the patent.

Other problems are similar in principle. One patent department representative points out that usually employees are inexperienced in the legal complications involved in obtaining patents, and wouldn't have the money to finance application. The plane manufacturers' programs provide the capital, experience, and sales and distribution equipment for introducing an ingenious idea.

"In Belgium we ask them: in Germany we tell them,"—U. S. Army court officer on policy toward civilians.

Home Loans Will Be Easier Under New Mortgage Contract

Owning your own post-war home will be made a great deal easier than in the past if drastic changes in the mortgage contract, as envisioned by the United States Savings and Loan League, are adopted.

For several months the mortgage experts of 3,500 savings and loan institutions from coast to coast have been studying proposed changes in the mortgage contract which would afford the borrower definite rights which never have appeared in such a contract before.

Salient features of the proposed new mortgage contract as described in the October issue of *Home Beautiful* magazine by Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Savings and Loan League, are:

Maximum percentage of loan to value, if requested; attractive interest rate with a minimum of three one-

Belgian Radio Free

half per cent contractual reductions during life of loan, average rate five per cent or lower; loan terms up to 12, 16 or 20 years; monthly payments with interest charged on unpaid balance only; budgeting of taxes and insurance on monthly basis; right of borrower to defer up to six months payments after three years when needed and requested; right of borrower to repay any part or all of principal at any time without penalty; right of borrower to lapse payments so long as loan is paid ahead of contract; assistance to borrower who finds it necessary to move; provisions for additional advances for repairs, equipment, modernization, and other purposes without the necessity or expense of refinancing; minimum title costs and service charges; promptness in loan commitment, loan closing and disbursement; advances for labor and material to build, with right of borrower to begin payments after the home is ready for occupancy but in no event later than six months from date of first advance, with interest to be charged only from the date of each advance; assistance to operative builders by making a blanket mortgage, advancing money for labor and material, and releasing houses as sold; multiple-unit loans to encourage the building of rental housing.

While the adoption of the new contract by the entire 3,500 savings and

Coming Grange Convention To Have Intense Interest

Every Day Crowded Full Of Business at Winston-Salem

As the time draws near for the opening of the 78th annual session of the National Grange at Winston-Salem, on November 15th, it is apparent that a large turnout of Grange members from the two Carolinas, Virginia and adjacent states will be on hand to participate in the event. Subordinate units throughout this territory are initiating good-sized classes of new members. Pomona or district groups are holding special meetings for the advancement of candidates through the fifth degree, and special State Grange sessions will soon be in progress where the sixth degree will be conferred.

Then hundreds of Patrons will head for Winston-Salem, where the annual opportunity for receiving the Seventh Degree—climax in Grange ritualism—will be afforded at two sessions of the National Grange convention on Friday afternoon and evening, November 17. This degree will be conferred in the magnificent Reynolds Memorial auditorium, with all the pomp and ceremony which its beautiful ritual comprises.

Announcement is made that no trips of any sort will be included in this year's convention program, because the business before the session will require constant attention throughout its entire nine days, closing Thursday evening, November 23.

An innovation this year will be holding the voting delegates and officers of the National Grange for another day, on Friday, November 24, when the entire forenoon will be devoted to a closed delegate session for earnest discussion of Grange procedure, dealing with the inner workings of the organization, and designed to formulate a definite advance program for the coming year, to be put into operation in turn throughout all the states, and in Pomona and subordinate units down to the smallest Grange in the country. Delegates will leave Winston-Salem on the afternoon of the 24, rounding out a memorable ten days' get-together of Grange representatives.

One of the speakers at the Winston-Salem convention will be Chester Bowles, director of the OPA, who will thus be able to obtain first-hand information on the farm attitude of the country toward the OPA, as well as probably clearing up some misunderstandings pertaining to the work of his important department.

Definite arrangements have been concluded for a 30-minute broadcast on Saturday, November 18, at 12:30 Eastern War Time. This will be over a coast-to-coast hookup of the National Broadcasting company and will be heard by millions of people across the continent. Quite a group of Grange leaders will give brief, snappy talks, the entire program being designed to picture a session of the National Grange in progress, particularly for the benefit of thousands of Grange members in their own homes.

On Friday morning, November 17, a cooperative breakfast will be held at 7:30, sponsored by the North Carolina Cooperatives, whose program will include brief, informational talks by various cooperative leaders of the country. Several conferences of cooperatives will occur during the progress of the National Grange session, and representatives of Grange mutual insurance companies from all parts of the nation will also confer at different times, this being an annual feature of every National Grange convention.

On the morning of November 20, officers and delegates of the National Grange will be guests at a breakfast given by the Rural Electric Cooperatives and Public Utilities, and the Cotton Councils of the several states will be host to the National Grange for a Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday evening, the last regular day of the session.

Inasmuch as a National Grange session is conducted very much after the order of a state legislative body, the appointment of session committees is highly important, and this list has just been completed by National Master Albert S. Goss. Among the most important of these, with their respective chairmen, are the following:—

Agriculture, State Master Herschel D. Newson of Indiana; cooperatives, State Master Morton Tompkins, Oregon; education, State Master Joseph W. Fichter, Ohio; taxation, State Master Ralph W. Smith, Iowa; transportation, State Master Lee R. Pritchard, Colorado; national welfare, William B. Pearson, Minnesota; legislation, C. C. Cogswell, Kansas.

Mote Cloth

by Picker

A mouse and an elephant walked side by side over a small wooden bridge. After they had crossed it, the mouse said to the elephant, "We surely did shake that thing, didn't we?"

"Are you sure you watered the plants in the living room, Nora?"

"Yes, Ma'am, if you listen closely you can hear the water dripping on the carpet."

Teacher: "Now, Johnny, if you put your hand in one pocket and pulled out 75 cents, what would you have?"

Johnny: "Somebody else's pants."

Madam: "Are you certain those eggs aren't old?"

Clerk: "You can see for yourself. Madam, they haven't a wrinkle."

"A woman fell overboard from a ship yesterday, and a shark came up and looked her over and went away."

"You mean he never touched her?"

"No, he didn't. He was a man-eating shark."

Rastus Abraham Lincoln Brown, having been duly registered, was asked by the head of his draft board if he had any questions.

"Yes, sir," said Rastus. "Which side is I on?"

Bridegroom (in poetic frenzy as they stroll along the shore): "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll."

Bride: "Oh, Gerald, how wonderful you are! It's doing it."

A certain farmer retired and moved to the city. In the morning, after spending the first night in the new home, his wife said: "Well Pa, hain't it about time you was gettin' up to build the fire?"

"Nope, not me," he replied. "We might as well git used to these city conveniences right from the start. I'll call the fire department."

American bombers were over Berlin, the sirens were screaming and people were racing for the shelters. "Hurry up!" cried the housewife to her spouse.

"I can't find my false teeth," called her husband.

"False teeth!" returned the exasperated wife. "What do you think they are dropping? Sandwiches?"

Conserve Fuel By Conserving Heat

By cutting down heat loss through roofs and ceilings, walls, windows and doors, and by stepping up efficiency of home heating and equipment, the average American home can save from 10 per cent to 40 per cent of its fuel usage.

More than 20 million of American homes need to be "winter-proofed." This "winter-proofing" must be done now. This winter much fuel can be conserved by direct means, such as cutting off unused rooms, keeping temperatures low, etc. But the big job—winter-proofing—must be done now.

Aside from conserving the Nation's scarce fuel supplies, winter-proofing . . . or heat-sealing . . . pays big dividends to the householder. Many families who winter-proof their homes can expect to earn during the winter alone a saving of one-third of their heat-sealing investment. Even simple installations can save as much in fuel bills as 10 to 20 per cent.

Aside from money savings there are dividend comforts—a warmer, less drafty house in winter, a cooler, more healthful house in summer.

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"In America, the balance of power still eats in the kitchen."—William M. Jeffers, pres., Union Pacific.

"You can't tell o'comargarine from butter."—F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City.

"We should do everything possible to encourage increased investment of risk capital by private business."—Chester Bowles, head of OPA.

"It is vital to the future progress of America that we have a strong patent system that will stimulate and encourage and provide incentive."—R. J. Dearborn, pres., Texaco Development Corp.

"I used to hate Frank Sinatra. Now I don't."—Alex Dorogokopetz, who smacked the crooner with eggs in New York.

"We don't try to please anyone. When people need kicking in the pants, they get it!"—Publisher Roy A. Williams, Aspen (Colo.) Times.

ECONOMIZE...

(Definition: Manage with care; to be careful in outlay)

For more than a score of years families of this community have found Hanes Service to be well within their means. The cost of each service is determined by the merchandise selected. The same personalized service, including all equipment, the chapel, organist, our home, and every facility are included with each service regardless of cost involved. We can proudly say that we are keeping our cost down regardless of present economical conditions. No funeral home can offer as much for less!

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G. I. LOANS TO RETURNING SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE AVAILABLE SOON

Regulations for making loans to returning Service Men and Women of World War II will very likely be in the hands of leading agencies within a very short while.

Under the terms of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly called "G. I. Bill of Rights", loans will be made to returning Service Men and Women to enable them to buy, build, or repair a home, to buy and equip a farm, and for other purposes.

These loans with a partial Government guarantee may be made by local financial institutions upon most liberal terms and at low interest rates.

We invite Service Men and Women who may be interested to see us at this time for information concerning these loans.

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3:00 and 8:30 p.m.

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Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated and you cannot afford to take a chance with any medicine less potent than Creomulsion which goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Creomulsion blends beechwood creosote by special process with other time tested medicines for coughs. It contains no narcotics. No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough, permitting rest and sleep, or you are to have your money back. (Adv.)

R.R. and New Ideas

Ability of the railroads to hold their position as the nation's reliance for transportation after the war will depend upon new ideas, according to J. L. Beven, president of the Illinois Central System.

"Research is going on all the time," Mr. Beven said. "The products of laboratories and inventors are constantly being tested and put to use. There is and will be no let-up in the progress of transportation."

loan associations (which do a third of the home owner lending in the United States) is not expected immediately. Bodfish expresses the belief that its adoption by one or two hundred of the larger companies will be only a matter of a few months.

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THIS BUSINESS OF LIVING

BY SUSAN THAYER

Jam-Making Time

Grapes are simmering in the old kettle on my stove, filling my house with purple fragrance. "Concord berries," the four-year-old who is "helping" with jam-making, calls them.

Jam bubbling in the kitchen, hickory popping in the fireplace. That's wonderful, house-filling warmth without starting the furnace.

This is the season when nature turns prodigal. My fingers are stained from pulling the spongy covering from black walnuts. They lie all over the ground and we can't eat enough of the delicious white kernels, in spite of the pounding and digging it takes to get them out.

The chestnuts are bursting from their burs. The squirrels feast, and bury the nuts without troubling to mark the spot, knowing there'll always be more. And apples are rotting under the trees, shaken down by our recent storm. I canned applesauce last week, and the chickens peck blissfully at what was left when I let them out to run.

The leaves have turned scarlet now. The asters show every jewel tone from amethyst to ruby. And for blatant, breath-taking color there's a field of golden pumpkins against an azure sky.

Spring is prelude to the pageant of the seasons, but autumn is the grand finale—most precious because the curtain falls so soon.

And with nature retiring from the

stage, we'll turn again to the round of busy events that gives neighborliness to our small-town winter. Church suppers will start up. The Christmas sale to plan for. Community Chest drive is due. The library circle and parent-teacher meetings.

It's a friendly, familiar pattern. I'm glad it's beginning again.

**Just Like Home
—In The Jungle**

Being smack in the middle of New Guinea jungle didn't stop one bunch of Yanks from clearing themselves a baseball diamond, or from playing night games either.

Displaying the kind of American ingenuity which bodes well for their postwar business futures, the boys made 12 coconut trees into poles 50 feet high and installed them around the field.

They placed 60-inch anti-aircraft arc searchlights 12 feet from the bottom of the poles and directed the light upward on white board reflectors 20 feet square and mounted at the tops of the poles.

Four 750-watt floodlights supplemented the illumination around home plate.

**Sanitation Will Be
Big Problem After War**

'Round the Globe—Hitler's "total war" is catching up with him at last. Already historians are sharpening pencils, preparing to write tomorrow's history books. When they are completed, there will be conflicting reasons for the Axis' unconditional surrender. Only Tomorrow can accurately write the story of Today.

But when that story is finally written, one of the vital factors in the United Nation's victory will be the amazing story of all-out health and sanitation, unprecedented in former wars and responsible in this one for the first epidemic-less war in the chronicles of man.

The story of health and sanitation in this greatest of all human conflicts is a tale of immunization, medication and sanitation. How important a part immunization plays in this global strife is best exemplified in inter-continental flights, itself a vital factor in Allied strategy. This has been carried so far by airlines that this measure of protection has transcended ordinary military precaution and now includes wholesale immunization of transient civilians and soldiers alike. It is because of this that, despite daily flights into the sub-equatorial areas of the world, no epidemic has been returned to these shores. Such a high standard of protection was born of this war, and will be commonplace in the air travel of tomorrow.

Likewise, our government, faced with shortages of vital medication resulting from Japanese seizure of Far Eastern sources of supply, and with the need for discovering effective medicaments for our Armed Forces, has developed such substitutes as atabrine, a drug substitute for quinine, which has materially reduced the ravages of malaria among our South Pacific fighters. In the same way, the war has resulted in a stepped-up production of the miracle drug, Penicillin, as well as the various Sulpha and other drugs. These are but a few of the strides taken by the United States, resulting from this war, but already earmarked for an important role in the postwar years to come.

Of no less importance is the story of modern sanitation, as exemplified by the heretofore simple paper cup. Today that paper cup is preened in full war regalia and fighting as determined and as essential a battle for human salvation as do our bayonets, planes and shells.

Because the federal government recognized the importance of utmost sanitation in this war crisis, such modern instruments of sanitation as the paper cup were almost immediately pressed into wartime service and rationed by the War Production Board, so that the Armed Forces particularly could receive unlimited quantities. The War Manpower Commission, too, concerned over the needed production, declared the industry as "essential". Our servicemen rightfully were the first concern of an America at war.

Realizing that the Home Front also played a vital part in the victory to come, WPB extended such priority to take in essential war workers, the vital transportation industry, hospitals, and canteens catering to servicemen and their families. A civilian nation, accustomed to the use of paper cups and

**Orders DC-4 Planes**

In one of the largest single orders yet placed, the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines has signed a contract with the Douglas Aircraft company, for nearly \$10,000,000 worth of super 4-engine transport planes, to be delivered within several months after peace.

C. Bedell Monroe, president of PCA declared that the DC-4's should make a "trolley-run out of flights between cities 200 miles apart."

There is no Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry above and beyond the call of duty for the men and women who have made possible these high standards of immunization, medication and sanitation, but there is the everlasting gratitude of the soldiers on every front, who will have realized victory through such efforts as these.



Although metal shortages continue, no child need go toy hungry this Christmas. Adequate supply of toy items made from other materials will be available. Educational toys of the type pictured at the top of the sketch continue in good supply. Designed to teach simple coordination between eyes and hands, it consists of 4 red and 4 green pegs which may be mallet driven through holes in reversible table. Motion-generating pull toys of the type pictured below are also in high favor.

**Plan Private
Flyers' Service**

In line with preparations of aircraft supply manufacturers for servicing a vastly increased number of private planes after the war, a complete program for merchandising aircraft products has been announced by the Firestone Tire and Rubber company.

The company reported it would offer a complete line of aircraft products, accessories and supplies through dealers at airports. First to receive franchises, the company said, were the Page Airways company, at the Rochester, N. Y., Municipal Airport and Flights, Inc., at the Cleveland Municipal Airport. Similar opportunities will be offered as soon as possible.

The company believes that thousands of private pilots' licenses will be granted within the next few years. It plans to expand its sales setup as post-war needs demand.

**Spur Risk Capital
Industrialists Ask**

Risk capital must be encouraged if the nation is to avoid postwar inflation, according to the consensus of 17 leading industrialists revealed in a recent poll of the life insurance companies in America.

Some business men questioned advised price controls for a "reasonable period," or until supply approximated demand, but expressions such as "lower taxes to encourage new capital investment," "encouragement of investment," "tax policy that will encourage business to expand" and "removal of the present discriminations against risk capital" appeared in nearly every answer.

"I've got all the goat hair there is," Ex-Vice Pres. John Garner, cornering supply in Texas.

**Medical Techniques
Keep Shell Shock
Cases At Minimum**

Tens of thousands of our fighting men who would have spent the remainder of their lives in mental hospitals will return to civilian life in perfect condition because of the tremendous strides made by medical science in treating cases of combat exhaustion.

While it has not been possible to eliminate this shock to the nervous system completely, the progress made has been so striking that Army doctors can, in many cases, even prevent combat exhaustion by anticipating it and taking the proper steps to forestall it.

Combat exhaustion (in the last war they called it wrongly 'shell shock') was once one of the most common results of warfare. In World War I it was not merely common, it seemed to defy any rational cure. Its victims either recovered spontaneously, or lingered for years as chronic patients at our veterans' hospitals.

It would be stretching the truth to say that the Army today has learned to eliminate this, one of the most frightful of all war injuries. But it is no exaggeration at all to state that the doctors are getting this once baffled problem definitely under control. They have not only learned how to treat the victim of 'combat exhaustion', they have also discovered effective methods of anticipating and often preventing its very development. The experiences of our first few weeks in Normandy proved them effective beyond their fondest hopes.

"The problem of something for nothing that prevailed in the Thirties is finished: it died in the war. Santa Claus is going to be put back in his proper place."—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board, General Motors.

**WARTIME
HOMEMAKER**

by the
Homemaking Specialists of the
General Electric Consumers Institute

**A CASE HISTORY
FOR MILK**

Milk used to be used just as it came from the cow, but when typhoid and other diseases were traced to milk there began a crusade for better milk conditions and better milk.

Today the case history for milk is such that milk is one of the first things the boys returning from overseas clamor for... healthful Milk Bars greet the traveler and the shopper... milk now vies with sunshine in supplying the nation's vitamin D.

In the foods commonly eaten by infants and adults, according to Dr. J. McIntosh, staff nutritionist of General Electric Consumers Institute, there is very little vitamin D. The growing bodies of infants, boys and girls require vitamin D; but adults, because their growth has been completed, do not require as much and can often secure adequate amounts from sunshine. However, during pregnancy or after diseases which cause loss of weight vitamin D is recommended.

Types of Milk Available
Irradiated vitamin D milk. This is milk which has been exposed in a thin film for a brief period to the active rays of ultra violet light from artificial sources. In this way from 135 to 200 units of active vitamin D per quart is produced. Irradiated milk may be purchased fresh from a dairy, evaporated, or dried.

Gone but Not Forgotten

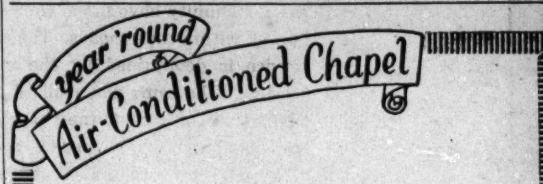
From the Pacific, where he was on active duty, Seaman 2nd class George A. Leduc got an idea for a protective coating to prolong the life of shoes exposed to damaging materials. He wrote it down, sent it back to the Suggestions System of his old firm, the American Optical company. He got an award.

chased fresh from a dairy, evaporated, or dried.

Fortified vitamin D milk. To fresh milk is added a concentrate of vitamin D derived from fish liver oils. Vitamin D concentrate is added up to 400 units per quart.

Metabolized vitamin D milk. Irradiated yeast is fed to cows, thereby increasing the vitamin D concentration of milk to 400 units per quart.

Homogenized milk. So that cream will not separate from the milk, milk is put through a machine which divides the fat particles so finely they remain suspended through the milk.

**MUSIC**

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The People's Friend
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The Providence Sunday Journal Discusses Cotton Problem

(Continued from Page Two)

fect the parity prices to the growers of cotton. Also, the Surplus Property Disposal Bill, already approved by the Senate, raises the loan rate on cotton—that is its subsidy or price support price—to 95 per cent. of parity.

Three years ago the loan rate was set at 85 per cent. of parity. A year later it was raised, through the Stabilization Act of October, 1942, to 90 per cent. This past June it was upped to 92½ per cent after an unsuccessful attempt to raise it to 95 per cent.

Experience has proved beyond doubt that with each successive rise in cotton prices, our exports and foreign markets dwindle still further.

Here's a record of our cotton exports under our subsidy program: In Canada, where, until a few years ago, more than nine-tenths of the cotton consumed by the mills was supplied by the United States, the proportion of American cotton declined from 97 per cent. of the total amount used in Canada, the second half of the 1939-40 season to 22 per cent. in the first half of the 1941-42 season.

At the same time, the proportion of Brazilian cotton used in Canada increased from less than one per cent. to more than 72 per cent.

The reason: In the Spring and Summer of 1941, Brazilian cotton was delivered in Canada at prices four cents or more a pound below those for the same qualities of American cotton.

In addition, these facts speak for themselves: From August, 1940, through February, 1941, exports of cotton to Japan from Brazil were nearly five times as large as from the United States and the difference would have probably grown wider had not the war called a halt.

Figures on exports prepared by the New York Cotton Exchange show that from 1936 to 1943, exports declined steadily from 6,040,000 bales a year to 1,550,000 bales.

Two further subsidy programs designed to aid American cotton to compete with the Brazilian cotton in Canada were adopted in 1941. Under one, exporters were offered cotton owned by the Government at prices about 4½ cents a pound under the market quotations. Under the second, payments were made to exporters at rates varying from two to three cents a pound. The combination of the two made it possible to place American cotton in the Canadian market at prices from 6½ to 7½ cents a pound below the open market quotations in the United States. In 1942, however, when the shipping difficulties because of war made it impossible for Canadian mills to buy Brazilian cotton, the two subsidies were dropped. Canada had to buy our cotton anyway; she couldn't get any other.

But it was the war, not sound economics, which solved the problem, and the peace will bring again the need for some remedy.

Then, last week, came the last act in the series. The Government wrested control of cotton from the private, free-enterprising merchants. The New York Cotton Exchange may have to close. Thousands of cotton merchants, including the several in Rhode Island, may be forced out of business.

The War Food Administration announced that it will buy all cotton from the 1944 crop for which a loan schedule has been announced (that is cotton which has been looked over by a Government classifier) at full parity prices. The loan system is thrown out, although there were no hearings on such a decision.

Although agricultural production in 1944 showed an increase of 32 per cent. over the 1935-1939 level, the Government, now will pay 100 per cent. of parity for cotton. That was decided by a President and a Congress, both claiming they stand for "free enterprise."

If our methods of subsidizing cotton are continued, the United States will sell no cotton abroad. We will be eliminated as a dominant factor in the cotton producing and cotton manufacturing industries of the world.

Manufacturers in this country will be unable to use up the entire United States output of cotton unless they use more than ever before in history. While, in 1942, under immense pressure from wartime demands, American mills consumed 11,436,000 bales of cotton, the average consumption is only about 7,000,000 bales annually.

According to the law of supply and demand, we should use as much cotton as we grow. The United States, in order to balance its supply with demand, should export between five and six million bales annually. Immediate pre-war export figures show this to be remote.

On the other hand, in the 1920's when there was a free cotton market with no Government subsidies, exports ran from five to 10 million bales and domestic consumption averaged six to seven million. In other words, the entire market was in balance, kept that way by the natural law of economics, the law of supply and demand.

To understand how the price of cotton has increased, it is necessary to understand what happens to cotton all along the line.

As it now stands, here's what a cotton grower does: He calls in a Government classifier, has his field of cotton classed and graded, then collects a loan of 92½ per cent. of parity for that

class of cotton. Since the loan itself usually gives him more money than he could get for his cotton in the free market, he defaults on the loan and the Government takes his crop. Sometimes he finds that the free market has recorded such an increase it is more profitable to sell his crop to private buyers. In any event, he always wins.

The loan is offered through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the AAA, the RFC, or one of the Government subsidizing agencies. The rate of 92½ per cent. of parity is extremely high in comparison with the free market rate, so that although the market rate of cotton has, in the past few years, increased from approximately 16 cents per pound to 21 cents per pound, the farmers still find it more profitable to "forfeit" their crops to the Government for non-payment of their loans than to sell them on the open market.

Then the Government has to dispose of its cotton stocks. It becomes a buyer and seller of cotton, a role which has always heretofore been performed by private businesses.

And here's what the man faces who wants to buy Government-owned cotton:—He cannot buy the cotton below parity; he must pay at least the cost of the cotton plus the carrying charge which involves interest on the loan the Government has foreclosed, and storage; and there's a limitation on

how much cotton he can buy in any year.

The CCC or RFC puts out a catalogue showing the quality and location of the cotton held in storage. Should a Providence or Fall River buyer put in his bid and have it accepted, storage charges begin immediately, and invoice receipts (papers showing what he has bought) are forwarded to him.

Up to this time he has bought a pig in a poke. He has had no samples of the cotton he has bought. Shortly after the invoice receipts arrive, he will receive samples. If he then doesn't like what he has bought, he has to enter into a long and involved process of appeal, under which he has to prove he cannot use the cotton.

Meanwhile storage charges keep piling up. Costs go up. And since Government-owned cotton constitutes the greatest share of cotton in the country, when the cost of it goes up, the cost of all cotton on the free market goes up.

The price of cotton is therefore so high that the manufacturers find the cost of making cotton products too much for them to bear.

The war has shelved the subsidy problem for the Administration.

Here's what the war has done to cotton: The average annual volume of domestic consumption has jumped from six million bales to 11 million; the acreage restriction program has been suspended; the price of raw cotton has more than doubled.

The war has cushioned the impact of our subsidy program. But the war will end.

If nothing is done, many Northern cotton-textile mills can't afford to use cotton, even though cotton is a weed, and the industry was built on the supposition that it would remain one of the cheaper commodities.

So the only alternative is synthetic fibres. Rayon makers have already announced that they can produce the material to sell at 16 cents a pound. Compared to this is the current price of cotton of more than 21 cents a pound. And because there is no preliminary work in setting up rayon, the comparative cost of rayon is then lowered to about 12 cents a pound.

The trend is already in evidence in Rhode Island. Despite the greatest demand for cotton-textiles in all his-

tory, the number of spindles in place, the active spindles and the active spindle hours in this State have all shown a steady decline.

From 976,616 spindles in place in 1938, that number has decreased by 14.9 per cent. to 831,510, according to figures for July 31 of this year. Active spindles in 1938 totaled 806,944 and in 1944 only 705,244, a decrease of 12.6 per cent. Active spindle hours in 1939 were 3,150,000, 000. This year, according to the present rate, they will total only 2,248,000,000. All this with a war on.

If it proves—and it has already been proved—that synthetics will be cheaper to manufacture than cotton-textiles, many mills probably won't be re-equipped the way they were before the war. The owners, since they will have to buy new machinery anyway, may turn to equipment which produces cloth from synthetic fibres.

Actually, the conversion isn't much of a job. The weaving is done in the same way as for cotton.

The synthetics program won't be picked up after the war where it was

left off in 1941. Nylon to the public means hosiery. To the manufacturers it means parachute cloth, tropical clothing, mosquito bars and many other things. The same goes for rayon.

And synthetic textiles can be changed chemically in manufacture to meet various requirements as to climate, moisture, and many other things.

So there are many reasons why mill owners believe they should change to the use of synthetics. That's why the people who work in their mills should know the facts.

After 12 years of the subsidy program to "help" the cotton farmers and the laborers of this country, here's all the Administration has succeeded in doing:

The United States has a huge stockpile of Government-owned cotton on hand which it can't sell abroad because of its high cost; the manufacturers of cotton-textiles can't afford to pay the price so they threaten to convert to synthetics; the people who work in the mills—or half of them at least—may as a result lose their jobs; since

ordinarily a product is valuable only if people want to buy it, the cotton farmer don't have a very happy outlook for selling their future crops.

And if we subsidize cotton, where will we draw the line? The peanut crop, or any other farm crop that proves to be unprofitable should also be subsidized. The present Government program keeps the inefficient farmers in business at the expense of the entire industry.

For it is only the farmers in a certain section of the cotton belt who can't make enough money at raising cotton. It is for them that the subsidy program is operated. A mechan-

ized plantation owner produces his cotton at 50 per cent. less cost than the regular cotton farmer in the Southeast. "New England farmers," observed Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "should ask the Government for a subsidy on wheat so they can stay in business with the western wheat growers."

If there's a solution to the cotton dilemma, finding it will be one of the first tasks of the new Administration, be it Republican or Democratic.

"The only future there is in the Army is a furlough."—Sgt. Joe Louis heavyweight champ.

Meyer's Thrift Basement

Fashion Right Coats to Keep Young Misses Warm!



Beautifully Tailored!
Single and Double
Breasted

CHESTERFIELDS

11.98

Grown-up looking chesterfields, are double and single breasted, boxy and fitted, some have flange front, some have vent in back, peaked lapels, flap and slash pockets, velvet collars, sturdy rayon twill lining with cotton flannel interlining, some have fly front. Worst and shetland, green, wine, red, brown, and rust, sizes 7 to 14.

GIRLS' WEAR—BASEMENT

Comfort for New Arrivals—Convenience for Mommie!

Infant Baskinette

\$4.98

Pink or blue trimmed cream colored basket with folding legs, stands 28 inches high, measures 32 inches by 18 inches by 12 inches deep. Nicely enameled, fits in seat of car, rolls easily on casters. May be carried by handles.



Natural Wood Finish Nursery Seat

Nursery seat to fit over standard toilet seat has 9½ by 11 inch seat, in safe and convenient, easy to carry, has safety strap to hold infant securely. Attractive deal trim.

\$1.98

"Krinkle Crepe" Kraftex

GOWNS

1.98



A Cream of the Craft gown made of Windsor "Washen-ready" seersucker, some with lace trim, others with collars, short sleeves, straight cut, need no ironing. Sizes 19 and 20, blue, pink, tearose.

Others, sizes 16 & 17 \$1.79

LINGERIE—BASEMENT

Meyer's Thrift Basement

Slightly Irregular! Heavy Cotton Gabardine Work Shirts



2.79

Nicely tailored work shirts of heavy cotton gabardine made to take plenty of hard wear, sanforized shrunk to assure good fit, long sleeves, two large button pockets, in khaki only, sizes 14½ to 16½.

MEN'S WEAR — BASEMENT

Sanforized Blue Denim

Boys' Overalls 1.00

Strongly made overalls in long wearing blue denim ideal for sturdy little boys, have double bib, metal buckles, suspender straps, two patch pockets, side gripper snaps, and are bar tacked at all points of strain, sizes 4 to 12.



BOYS' WEAR — BASEMENT

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
Show in Year Round Air Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Meyer's Thrift Basement

One Of Our Many Smart Styles In

"BLACK CAT" SHOES FOR MEN



5.95

Handsomely styled wing tip with durable composition soles... A sturdy, comfortable, all-occasion shoe... in custom-stained brown...

Plus
Ration
Stamp

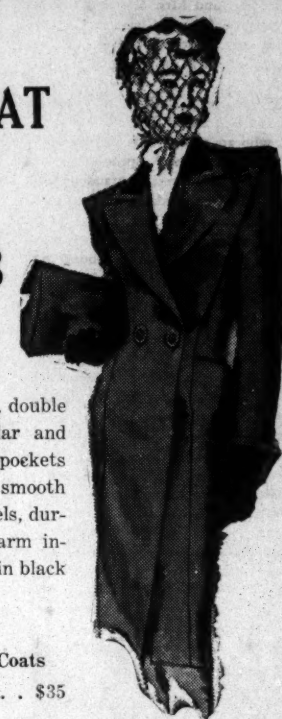
Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
Show in Year Round Air Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Here's Beauty of Line and Fabric for You from Meyer's Thrift Basement!

Untrimmed DRESS COAT

the Season's Smartest Style!

\$29.98



Lovely dressy fitted coat, double breasted with velvet collar and novel velvet trim on side pockets is made of all wool with smooth suede finish, rounded lapels, durable satin lining and warm interlining. Sizes 12 to 20 in black only.

Other Smart Dressy Coats
Sizes 12 to 20, 38 to 44... \$35



Subtle Flattery! Fashion Right Frocks

\$4.98

Smartly tailored and softly draped dresses of rayon crepe, spun, alpaca, luana, and flannel with self ruffles, gold and self covered buttons, gored and pleated skirts, short and three-quarter sleeves, self and contrasting belts; V, round, square, and sweetheart necks. Black, brown, kelly green, aqua, blues, red, beige, prints and dots, sizes 9 to 15, 12 to 20, 38 to 44, 18½ to 24½.

Others—\$5.98 to \$10.98
DRESSES — BASEMENT



Cookie Cutter

Encore for this platform beret with its popular "bulky" look...
MILLINERY—BASEMENT

\$2.50

Meyer's THRIFT BASEMENT
Show in Year Round Air Conditioned Comfort
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

RANKIN NEWS

Members of the intermediate girls' Sunday school class of the Webster Memorial Baptist church which is taught by Mrs. B. H. Scott entertained members of the intermediate boys' class which is taught by Posey Pearson with an informal party in the local school gymnasium Thursday evening.

Various games and contests featured the evening's entertainment, under the direction of Mrs. Scott and Misses Frances Turner and Elizabeth McNeill.

The following were called to Greensboro the past week due to the death of Albert G. Chaney who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Campbell, on Summit avenue extension: Mr. and Mrs. Claude W. White and daughter, Carol Ann, of Canyon, Texas, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stephenson, of High Point, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norman and daughters and Miss Clyde Chaney, of Winston-Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Chaney, of Asheville, Clifton Chaney, of Surry county and Sidney Campbell, student at Appalachian State Teachers' college, Bogue.

Cpl. George D. Jackson of Victoria, Va., and Sgt. David Smith of Bedford, Va., who are stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., as paratroopers, spent the past week with the former's grandmother, Mrs. D. R. Pitchford, on Summit avenue extension.

Mrs. Otis Osborne, is reported to be getting along nicely at her home on route 2, after receiving painful burns while building a fire, the past week. She spent two days at St. Leo's hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitchford were called to Statesville the past week due to the death of Mrs. Pitchford's brother, Philip Cooke.

John E. Walters is spending 10 days at Ft. Bragg with the state guard.

Mrs. Mamie Donnell has returned to her home on Ashboro street after spending a few days with Mr. and

PICK-UPS

from

Cesar Cone School

Football . . .

The Cesar Cone Wildcats defeated one of Proximity's football teams with the score 18-12 on Wednesday, October 18, in Central field.

Officials of the game were as follows: Referee Curtis (Pep) Cockman; Coach of Wildcats, Joe Phillips; Coach of Proximity, Wade Russell. All three touchdowns of "C.C." were made by pass plays thrown from Arroy Pinkleton and received by Arnold Sams.

The "C.C." was composed of the following: Joe Phillips, l.g.; Talmadge Yates, c; Arroy Pinkleton, f.b.; Tootie Bachor, r.t.; Arnold Sams, h.b.; Carl Sells, l.t.

Waste Paper Drive . . . Every Friday is Waste Paper Day at Cesar Cone school. Please send or bring it to us. We have sold 1320 pounds so far this year. Last year we sold 11,630 pounds. Uncle Sam gets the paper and the P-T-A. gets the money. Please help us to help Uncle Sam.

Second Grade . . . Jerry Nuckles entered Miss Myrtle Ottwell's room after having diphtheria. He was welcomed by all his classmates. Miss Ottwell's room is starting out to be a health room. Twenty-five pupils drink milk and twenty wear galoshes when it rains.

Third Grade . . . Miss Maude Pinnix P-T-A brick house is almost finished. Each brick represents a member from the parents in the room. It will take only a few more members to complete the house. Who will help?

Fourth Grade . . .

The children in Miss Etta Schiffman's fourth grade have organized a Junior audubon club in order to learn about our friends, the birds. They have elected the following officers: President, Patty Lane Davis; Vice-President, Pattie Sue Apple; Secretary-Treasurer, Marlene Wilson. The club meets once every two weeks on Friday. Plans are being made so as to extend some club privileges to girls and boys in other grades who are especially interested. At present the club members are hard at work studying and watching birds. At the meeting last Friday, Fay Younts was in charge of the program. She led the club in two songs. Pattie Sue Apple was called on to read an article about the song sparrow, a bird which has just come back to spend the winter here. Then Fay asked the club leader, Miss Schiffman to tell some of her experiences with birds. Miss Schiffman told how she had, on two consecutive days, given baths with the garden hose to a humming bird and then a yellow throated vireo, using the fine spray. We don't know whether she or the birds had a better time, but we know they both enjoyed it.

Seventh Grade . . . Last Friday afternoon October 20, Miss Elizabeth Yates' seventh grade had a party because they had good attendance for the month. The boys on the refreshment committee were: Palmer Swink and Billy Wright. Those on the committee for prizes and games were: Minnie Lou Brown, Louise Nance and Doris Anne Sumner. They played bingo and guessed how many beans were in a jar. Prizes were won by Rachel Alberry, Junior Riddle Larry Wyrick, Bobby Honeycutt, Jack Leonard, Clarence Brady, and Raymond Fields. For refreshments they had ice cream and doughnuts. They all had a very good time.

How can I build a better mousetrap . . . to sell for 5 cents?

A Washington hot-shot defines a liberal as a person who is continuously asking, "What is best for all the people—not merely what is best for me personally?"

If that isn't a perfect definition of a good business man, I never heard one!

Every business man that I know lies awake nights trying to figure how he can lick his competitors by giving the world a better product for less money.

My own definition of a liberal is somebody who has nothing and wants to share it with everybody.

Thirty aluminum box cars, 20 of them designed for operation in regular passenger trains, have been sold by the Reynolds Metals company. They will be the first aluminum box cars ever to be put in operation.

Mrs. Harry R. Smith on the Rankin road.

John Thomas Jones, student at Appalachian State Teachers' college, Boone, recently visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones, on Summit avenue extension.

Rankin school tops county six-man grid teams as the week's rating showed this morning when announced by Jim Day, city recreation department's athletic director.

Although Bessemer, as is Rankin, remains undefeated to date, the latter has won three contests while Bessemer has only played two. Guilford ranks next with one win and two losses while Curry and Allen Jay hug the bottom rung together with a pair of losses and no wins for each. The latter is still scoreless.

Only one touchdown has been scored on Rankin in the three games.

Funeral For Mrs. Gee To Be Held Today

Funeral for Mrs. Pearl Ann Gee of 1424 20th street, White Oak, who died Tuesday at St. Leo's hospital following an illness of ten days, will be held this afternoon at 4 p.m. at the residence of her father, H. P. Andrews, 1508 19th street. Interment will be in Proximity cemetery.

Mrs. Gee had been in declining health for several months; she was a patient at the hospital for the last seven days.

A native of Guilford county, Mrs. Gee was the wife of the late Jesse Gee who died in 1941. She was a member of Sixteenth Street Baptist church. Surviving are two sons, Jesse A. Gee, of the home, and Seaman Z. William B. Gee, with the United States navy in the Pacific; one daughter, Miss Nancy Gee, of the home; her father, H. P. Andrews of Greensboro; one brother, Pfc. Julian B. Andrews, with the army in France; two sisters, Mrs. W. D. Pilken and Mrs. O. V. Harris, both of Greensboro, and one grandchild.

Points On Rationing

On account of the extreme shortage of grade I tires, all applications have to be granted according to essential eligibility. The local board is limited to a small quota of passenger tires each month, and when those having applications on file that cannot be filled because of lack of tires, will be notified on the first of each calendar month that their applications have been denied for this reason.

FUEL OIL

Period 1 and 2 coupons for the new 1944-1945 heating season are now valid. Class 3 coupons for domestic cooking and lighting have no expiration date. Period 4 and 5 fuel oil coupons which were scheduled to expire on September 30th will remain valid throughout the coming heating year.

PERSONS TRANSFERRING A MOTOR VEHICLE must deliver to the purchaser duplicate copies of a receipt issued by the seller's war price and rationing board for outstanding gasoline rations. Without exception the purchaser of the motor vehicle must present a copy of this receipt to his war price and rationing board when applying for gasoline ration. The seller must also present to the purchaser his tire inspection record.

SUGAR

Sugar stamps Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33 in war ration book 4 are good indefinitely for five pounds of sugar. Sugar stamp No. 40 is good for 5 pounds of sugar.

MEATS AND FATS

Red stamps A-8 through Z-8 are good for 10 points each. A-5 through

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